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FINAL REPORT

REGIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR MULTNOMAH, CLACKAMAS, MARION, LINN, LANE, DOUGLAS, COOS AND CURRY COUNTIES OF OREGON

MARCH 19, 1979

PREPARED FOR THE

OREGON STATE OFFICE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

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PREFACE

This Regional Economic Analysis of eight counties in the Bureau of Land Management's Salem (Eastside), Eugene, Roseburg and Coos Bay Districts was prepared by Centaur Associates, Inc. under the Task Order YA-510-PH8-61. The purpose of this study is to contribute to an understanding of the economic significance of resources managed by the BLM in its efforts to revise the comprehensive land use plans of the area. Earnings, employment, public finance and population, four areas likely to affect or be affected by BLM program management activities, were reviewed.

This study was prepared by Kathleen E. Scheuplein with valuable assistance from Jean Holland. The work was undertaken under the guidance and direction of Stanley G. Detering, of the BLM Portland State Office.

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I.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide a regional economic profile of an eight county area in the Salem, Eugene, Roseburg, and Coos Bay Districts of the Bureau of Land Management. This profile will contribute to an understanding of the economic significance of resources managed by BLM in its efforts to revise the comprehensive land use plans of the area. A major component of the planning process is the description of human populations in terms of economic factors. This description focuses on those economic factors likely to affect or be affected by BLM land management activities.

I.1 Report Organization

The scope of this report is the eight counties of Multnomah, Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry in the Salem, Eugene, Roseburg and Coos Bay Districts. It is prepared in general accordance with BLM Manual 1606 and as necessary, modified upon the specific instructions of the contract. BLM resource specialists and managers at the State and District Offices are the intended audience. Particular attention has been given to explanations of research approaches, estimating techniques and information sources utilized. This documentation is intended to enable BLM staff to apply and/or update information in conjunction with future land management planning activities.

The report is organized into two major chapters. The first chapter provides an overview of the objectives, organization and standards of this report. The second chapter examines key economic factors related to the area. It includes a socioeconomic overview of regional conditions plus the methods for updating the data base. This chapter also contains the detailed regional data on earnings, employment, public finance, and population.

I.2 Study Approach

The study approach for this report consisted of the collection, review and analysis of primary and secondary data. The economic factors analysis is based chiefly on published secondary sources. Following a literature review and contacts with staff at appropriate government agencies, the necessary data for this analysis were obtained, compiled and displayed in table form. These data were then reviewed and analyzed to identify key socioeconomic trends and relationships in the study area.

I.3 Geographic Units and Time Periods

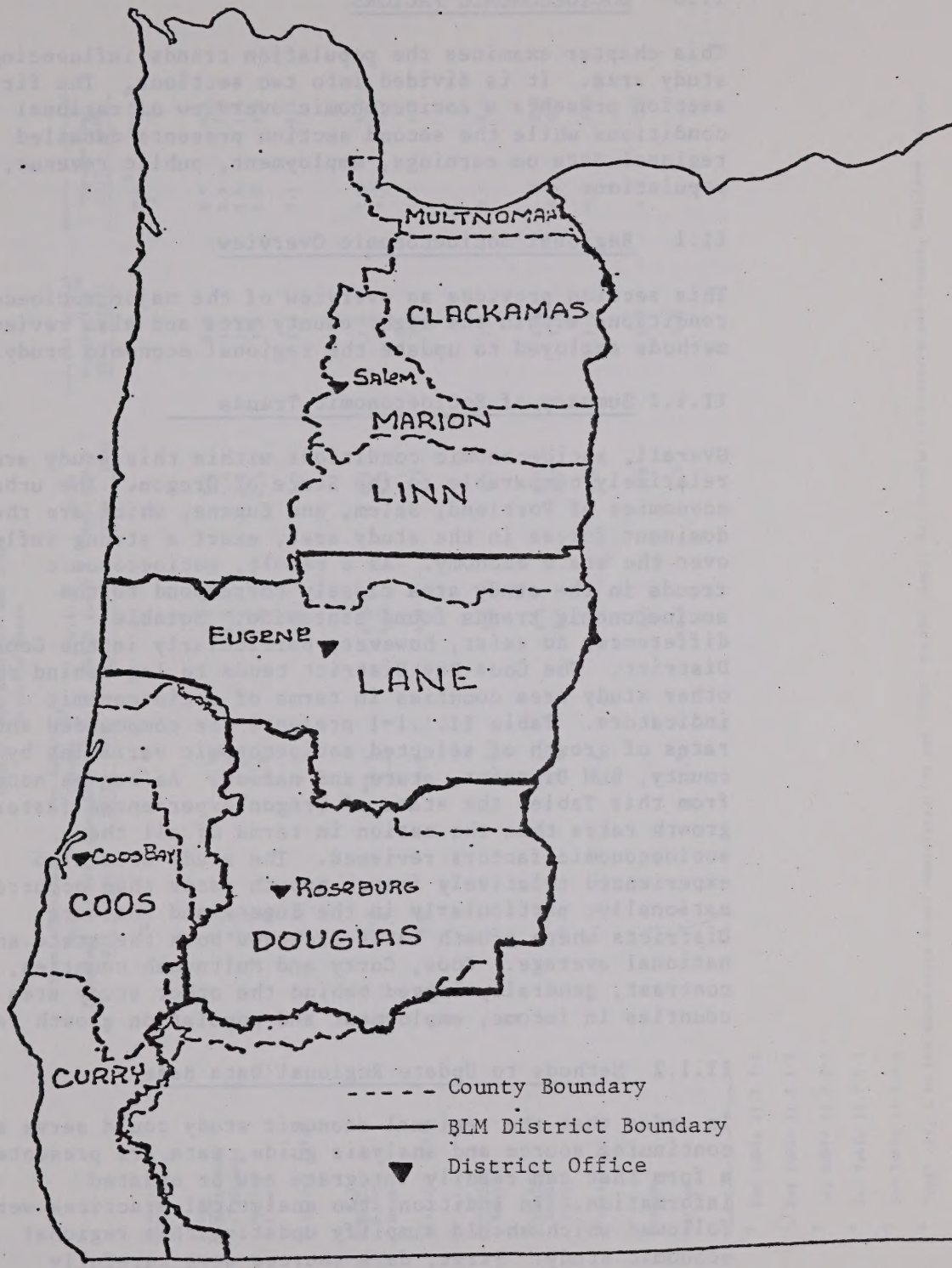
Several areas and time periods have been used in this report to structure and standardize the data collection and analysis process. The geographic units include individual counties, BLM Districts, the State, and where appropriate the Nation. Where the term study area is used, it applies to the aggregate of the eight counties and not the four BLM Districts.

The map in Exhibit I.3-1 displays the eight counties and four BLM Districts included in this report. BLM District boundaries do not coincide with county boundaries. When data are presented for a BLM District, those counties which closely correspond to the District were aggregated. Linn County was included in both the Salem and Eugene Districts due to the overlapping of District boundaries in this county. Douglas County is much larger than the Roseburg BLM District. However, its major city, Roseburg, is located in this District. This city would capture the economic trends in the county and, similarly, reflect the economic outlook of the Roseburg BLM District. Therefore, Douglas County data were used for this District.

The year 1976 served as a base year for this study. In instances where 1976 data were unavailable for the analysis, recent comparable data were adjusted by appropriate documented procedures to obtain consistency in research results.

Exhibit I.3-1

BLM Districts and Counties in the Study Area



Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon, February, 1979

II.0 SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS

This chapter examines the population trends influencing the study area. It is divided into two sections. The first section presents a socioeconomic overview of regional conditions while the second section presents detailed regional data on earnings, employment, public revenue, and population.

II.1 Regional Socioeconomic Overview

This section provides an overview of the major socioeconomic conditions within the eight county area and also reviews the methods employed to update the regional economic study.

II.1.1 Summary of Socioeconomic Trends

Overall, socioeconomic conditions within this study area are relatively comparable to the State of Oregon. The urban economies of Portland, Salem, and Eugene, which are the dominant forces in the study area, exert a strong influence over the state economy. As a result, socioeconomic trends in the study area closely correspond to the socioeconomic trends found statewide. Notable differences do exist, however, particularly in the Coos Bay District. The Coos Bay District tends to lag behind the other study area counties in terms of socioeconomic indicators. Table II.1.1-1 presents the compounded annual rates of growth of selected socioeconomic variables by county, BLM District, state, and nation. As can be noted from this Table, the state of Oregon experienced faster growth rates than the nation in terms of all the socioeconomic factors reviewed. The study area also experienced relatively faster growth rates than occurred nationally, particularly in the Eugene and Roseburg Districts where growth rates exceeded both the state and national average. Coos, Curry and Multnomah counties, in contrast, generally lagged behind the other study area counties in income, employment and population growth rates.

II.1.2 Methods to Update Regional Data Base

In order that the regional economic study could serve as a continuing source and analysis guide, data are presented in a form that can readily integrate new or updated information. In addition, two analytical practices were followed which should simplify updating this regional economic study. First, data sources were carefully documented. This practice should enable the user to readily identify and obtain data sources used in this report.

Table II.1.1-1

Key Socioeconomic Variables
Compounded Annual Real Rates of Growth
County, BLM District and State
Selected Years

District / Counties	Total Personal Income (Constant Dollars) 1971 - 1976 [1]	Per Capita Income (Constant Dollars) 1971 - 1976 [2]	Civilian Labor Force 1971 - 1977 [3]	Total Employment 1971 - 1977 [3]	Current Actual Population 1970 - 1977 [4]	Future Projected Population 1977 - 1990 [5]	
	%	%	%	%	%	BPA [6] %	CPRC [6] %
Salem							
Multnomah	2.3	2.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Clackamas	6.0	2.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.5	2.8
Marion	4.8	2.6	4.8	4.9	2.3	1.4	1.1
Linn	5.3	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.4	1.0	1.4
District Total	3.5	2.3	3.6	3.7	1.4	1.1	1.1
Eugene							
Linn	5.3	3.3	4.0	4.1	2.4	1.0	1.4
Lane	4.9	2.7	4.3	4.2	2.4	1.2	1.3
District Total	5.0	2.9	4.3	4.3	2.4	1.1	1.4
Roseburg							
Douglas	5.1	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.2	0.8	1.3
Coos Bay							
Coos	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.1	0	1.0
Curry	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.2	1.6	-0.6	0.9
District Total	3.3	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.2	-0.1	1.0
Oregon	4.2	2.5	3.7	3.8	2.0	1.2	1.3
Nation	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.3	0.6		

1 See Table II.2.1-1

2 See Table II.2.1-2

3 See Table II.2.2-1

4 See Table II.2.4-1

5 See Table II.2.4-4

6 "BPA" refers to the Bonneville Power Administration and "CPRC" to the Center for Population Research and Census, Portland, Oregon.

Second, when estimating techniques were employed, the steps used are explained in detail and/or documented in the report.

II.2 REGIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section presents and analyzes four key social or economic variables affecting the study area: income, employment, public revenues and population. Data are presented by county and BLM District and, where appropriate, for the state and nation.

II.2.1 Earnings

This section provides information on economic growth patterns in the study area. Data are presented and discussed for total personal and per capita income, income distribution, and earnings by industrial sector. Collectively, this information provides a measure of economic activity in the study area.

Table II.2.1-1 presents data on total personal income by place of residence for the counties and BLM Districts in the study area and for the state of Oregon. Also shown are the compound annual income growth rates occurring between 1971 and 1976. Income growth rates reflect the combined per capita income and relative expansion of area economies and, therefore, are an important indicator of economic trends and the extent employment opportunities have developed to both attract and support local area residents.

As shown in Table II.2.1-1, total personal income in the economies of Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Lane and Douglas Counties expanded more rapidly than the state of Oregon on the average, while the economies of Multnomah, Coos and Curry Counties expanded more slowly. Linn, Douglas and Clackamas Counties registered the fastest growth rates, however, Linn and Douglas Counties had lower incremental increases than some of the other counties with slower growth rates. The relatively lower income base in 1971 in Douglas and Linn Counties account for some of the relatively higher growth rates.

The above average growth rates in Douglas and Linn Counties can be attributed largely to the expansion of the trade and services sectors in these counties.[1] Linn County also experienced considerable growth in the primary metals sector.[2] The trade, services and primary metals sectors have fairly steady employment and therefore exert a countervailing influence over the cyclical and seasonal industries (e.g., lumber and wood products and agriculture) located in Douglas and Linn Counties. Also, expansion of the primary metal producers in Linn County has had a favorable effect on the County's income growth due to the

---

1 Based on a review of income figures by economic sector for 1971-1976 presented in Table 5.00 of the Regional Economic Information System data, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2 Oregon, State of, Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls, 1971-1976, Annual Reports, Department of Human Resources, Employment Division.

above average salaries received by employees in this industry, $15,860 per year in 1976 versus an average of $10,640 per year for all the other industries.[1]

Clackamas, Marion and Lane Counties also had income growth rates notably above the state average. Again, the rapid growth of the trade and services sectors have contributed to the favorable growth rates.[2] Also, Marion County experienced growth of the mobile home industry which became established in that County in the 1970's.[3]

The Coos and Curry County income growth rates were slightly below the state average due mostly to a decline in timber harvest. Both Coos and Curry Counties are heavily dependent for their employment and income on the lumber and wood products sector. Approximately 80 percent of manufacturing employment and income comes from this sector. Between 1972 and 1976, the timber harvest declined by about 142 million board feet in Coos County and 124 million board feet in Curry County (Lloyd, J.D., Jr., 1972-1976). Total payrolls (after adjusting for inflation) for the lumber and wood products sector for corresponding years fell about $3.3 and $3.5 million in Coos and Curry Counties respectively (Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls). The small growth that did occur in the Coos Bay District can be attributed to an expansion of the trade, services, fisheries and food and kindred products (i.e., seafood processing) sectors.[4] The positive economic effect of these sectors offset some of the negative impact of the decline in timber harvest during the 1970's.

Multnomah County, between 1971 and 1976, experienced the slowest rate of growth in income of any of the counties in the study area. The County's relatively crowded conditions, growth in adjoining counties in the metropolitan area, and

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1 Oregon, State of, Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls, 1971-1976, Annual Reports, Department of Human Resources, Employment Division.

2 Based on a review of income figures by economic sector for 1971-1976 presented in Table 5.00 of the Regional Economic Information System data, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

3 U.S. Dept. of Commerce, County Business Patterns 1976, Oregon, Bureau of the Census, April, 1978.

4 Oregon, State of, Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls, 1971-1976, Annual Reports, Department of Human Resources, Employment Division.

decreased availability of land were the major factors accounting for the slow growth rate.

Of the four Districts displayed in Table II.2.1-1, two Districts, Roseburg and Eugene, had more favorable growth rates in income than occurred on the state level. Since the BLM District growth rates represent an average of the counties comprising each District, a more heavily populated county's respective growth rate carries more weight. For example, the Salem District, weighted heavily by Multnomah County's 2.3 percent compounded annual growth rate expanded at a 3.4 percent rate even though two of the Counties in the District, Clackamas and Linn, experienced very rapid growth rates.

Per capita income data by place of residence for the counties and BLM Districts in the study region and for the state and nation are presented in Table II.2.1-2. Per capita income figures are derived by dividing total personal income for a particular area by its respective area population. The figures provide a gauge as to how "well off" residents in one county are compared with residents in the state and the nation. Table II.2.1-2, also illustrates the extent the income status of the study area counties has changed over a period of years.

Except for Multnomah and Clackamas Counties, the counties in the study area have per capita income averages below the national and state averages. However, between 1971-1976, the per capita incomes of the latter Counties expanded more rapidly than the state and national incomes. As a result, income disparities of the geographic areas decreased. For example, the per capita income of residents of Douglas County increased from 89 percent to 92 percent of the state average and from 85 percent to 90 percent of the national average. The other counties with below average incomes experienced similar though smaller increases in per capita incomes. Whether a corresponding improvement in the economic well-being of local residents actually occurred depends on whether the cost of living in these counties made greater or lesser increases.

Both the Multnomah County and Clackamas County per capita incomes increased more slowly than the state average. Nevertheless, the average income levels of residents in these two counties remained above the state average.

Growth rates by the BLM Districts again reflect the characteristics of the counties carrying the most weight. These Districts and the individual counties and the state all experienced more rapid per capita income increases between 1971 and 1976 than occurred nationally.

Table II.2.1-1

Total Personal Income in 1976 dollars by Place of Residence
County, District and State
(in thousands of dollars, adjusted to 1976 price levels)
1971 - 1976

District Counties	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971-1976 Annual* Real Rate of Growth
Salem							
Multnomah	3,676,402	3,882,793	3,994,148	3,985,986	3,954,448	4,116,342	2.3
Clackamas	1,006,848	1,122,771	1,221,454	1,251,086	1,265,242	1,349,885	6.0
Marion	826,243	891,389	955,891	970,644	975,900	1,042,632	4.8
Linn	345,707	376,266	412,791	420,814	408,250	447,159	5.3
District Total	5,855,200	6,273,219	6,584,284	6,628,530	6,603,840	6,956,018	3.5
Eugene							
Linn	345,707	376,266	412,791	420,814	408,250	447,159	5.3
Lane	1,091,676	1,204,973	1,287,885	1,273,109	1,265,899	1,385,657	4.9
District Total	1,437,323	1,581,239	1,700,676	1,693,923	1,674,149	1,832,816	5.0
Roseburg							
Douglas	364,308	409,548	438,491	437,317	432,429	467,573	5.1
Coos Bay							
Coos	282,682	308,347	321,589	313,516	310,057	329,967	3.1
Curry	63,787	70,302	76,212	73,402	72,172	77,573	4.0
District Total	346,469	378,649	397,801	386,918	382,229	407,540	3.3
Oregon	11,849,019	12,882,307	13,732,679	13,824,604	13,758,621	14,589,751	4.2

* Compounded annual rate of growth.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Regional Economics Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., Table 5.00, July, 1978.

Table II.2.1-2

Per Capita Income in 1976 dollars by Place of Residence
County, District, State and Nation
(Adjusted to 1976 price levels)
1971 - 1976

District Counties	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1971-1976 Annual* Real Rate of Growth
Salem							
Multnomah	6,667	7,081	7,331	7,379	7,264	7,485	2.3
Clackamas	5,880	6,266	6,451	6,378	6,276	6,596	2.3
Marion	5,322	5,644	6,030	5,912	5,885	6,050	2.6
Linn	4,589	4,956	5,267	5,318	5,073	5,392	3.3
District Avg.	6,142	6,525	6,780	6,766	6,651	6,888	2.3
Eugene							
Linn	4,589	4,956	5,267	5,318	5,073	5,392	3.3
Lane	4,949	5,280	5,571	5,395	5,269	5,664	2.7
District Avg.	4,857	5,200	5,495	5,376	5,219	5,596	2.9
Roseburg							
Douglas	4,934	5,481	5,526	5,428	5,413	5,762	3.2
Coos Bay							
Coos	4,828	5,226	5,414	5,295	5,227	5,512	2.7
Curry	4,730	5,239	5,612	5,266	5,151	5,455	2.9
District Avg.	4,812	5,230	5,449	5,293	5,215	5,500	2.7
Oregon	5,544	5,903	6,186	6,130	6,024	6,265	2.5
Nation	5,808	6,114	6,379	6,264	6,189	6,396	1.9

* Compounded annual rate of growth.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Regional Economics Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., Table 5.00, July 1978.

Income distribution data for the county, District, state and nation for 1976 are presented in Table II.2.1-3. These data were compiled from the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) figures from the tax forms of each individual who filed a state and federal return. As shown, except for Clackamas County which had a slightly higher percentage of middle ($15,000-$24,999) and upper middle income ($25,000-$49,999) individuals, income distribution levels in the counties and BLM Districts are roughly equivalent to state and national averages. As would be expected, counties with the lower per capita incomes such as Linn, Coos and Curry Counties had the smallest percentages in the upper two income brackets ($25,000-$49,999) and ($50,000 +), while counties with the highest per capita incomes, typically, the more urbanized counties of Multnomah and Clackamas had the largest percentage in the two upper income brackets.

Table II.2.1-4 shows the median and per capita 1976 family incomes of the counties in Oregon. As shown, the median family income in the study area counties ranged from $11,936 in Curry County to $15,560 in Clackamas County, representing about 86.8 and 113 percent of the state median family income level respectively. In comparison, median family incomes of all the counties in Oregon ranged from $9,386 in Wheeler County to $16,456 in Washington County, or 68.3 percent and 120 percent of the state income level. Per capita incomes are also displayed in Table II.2.1-4. Within the study areas, per capita incomes ranged from $5,392 in Linn County to $7,485 in Multnomah County, while per capita incomes statewide ranged from $4,881 in Baker County to $10,592 in Morrow County.

Table II.2.1-4 also presents an index of income concentration (or Gini Index) for the counties in Oregon. These indices, derived from data on state individual tax returns, measure the level or degree of equity among families (or individuals) at different income groups. A Gini Index can range from 0.0 to 1.0. As the Index approaches the limit of 1.0, the inequality of the income distribution increases. The counties in Oregon are listed in Table II.2.1-4 in order of their Index levels with Columbia County displaying the most equitable Gini Index and Jefferson County the least equitable. Within the study area counties, the Index ranged from .406 (most equitable) in Douglas County to .458 (least equitable) in Multnomah County.

The 1976 total earnings by major sector and selected subsectors for the eight counties in the study area, the four BLM Districts and the state are presented in Table II.2.1-5. Aggregate earnings for the eight counties amounted to $7,667 million or approximately 68 percent of

Table II.2.1-3

Individual Income Distribution
County, District, State and Nation
1976

District / County	0 - 4,999* Number of Tax Returns	0 - 4,999* Percent of Returns	$5,000 - 7,999 Number of Tax Returns	$5,000 - 7,999 Percent of Returns	$8,000 - 9,999 Number of Tax Returns	$8,000 - 9,999 Percent of Returns	$10,000-14,999 Number of Tax Returns	$10,000-14,999 Percent of Returns	$15,000-24,999 Number of Tax Returns	$15,000-24,999 Percent of Returns	$25,000-49,999 Number of Tax Returns	$25,000-49,999 Percent of Returns	$50,000 + Number of Tax Returns	$50,000 + Percent of Returns
Salem														
Multnomah	69,710	30.5	33,605	14.7	18,875	8.3	38,011	16.6	47,131	20.6	18,142	7.9	3,168	1.4
Clackamas	21,342	26.3	9,383	11.6	5,354	6.6	12,886	15.8	21,739	26.8	9,102	11.2	1,357	1.7
Marion	22,236	32.2	9,751	14.2	5,253	7.6	11,334	16.4	14,510	21.1	5,140	7.5	688	1.0
Linn	8,827	29.8	3,717	12.5	2,068	7.0	5,627	19.0	7,305	24.7	1,825	6.2	232	0.8
District Total	122,115	29.9	56,456	13.8	31,550	7.8	67,858	16.6	90,685	22.2	34,209	8.4	5,445	1.3
Eugene														
Linn	8,827	29.8	3,717	12.5	2,068	7.0	5,627	19.0	7,305	24.7	1,825	6.2	232	0.8
Lane	30,687	32.7	11,779	12.6	6,364	6.8	16,549	17.6	20,697	22.0	6,693	7.1	1,129	1.2
District Total	39,514	32.0	15,496	12.5	8,432	6.8	22,176	18.0	28,002	22.7	8,518	6.9	1,361	1.1
Roseburg														
Douglas	8,625	28.1	3,683	12.0	2,110	6.8	6,721	21.9	7,389	24.0	1,922	6.3	274	0.9
Coos Bay														
Coos	6,042	28.8	2,595	12.4	1,455	6.9	4,160	19.8	5,177	24.6	1,405	6.7	169	0.8
Curry	1,736	31.6	836	15.2	438	8.0	1,006	18.3	1,171	21.3	264	4.8	43	0.8
District Total	7,778	29.3	3,431	13.0	1,893	7.1	5,166	19.5	6,348	24.0	1,669	6.3	212	0.8
State	277,650	30.5	121,926	13.4	67,943	7.5	156,572	17.2	201,025	22.1	72,773	8.0	11,327	1.3
Nation**	23,852	28.2	12,851	15.2	7,039	8.3	14,534	17.2	17,844	21.1	7,243	8.6	1,172	1.4

Table II.2.1-3 continued on following page.

Table II.2.1-3

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* These data on income distribution are derived from the published state income tax data tables produced by the Oregon Department of Revenues. They represent the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) data for each individual who filed a state income tax return in 1976. These are virtually the same AGI as reported on the Federal income tax form. However, it should be noted that these statistics exclude low-income persons whose income is non-taxable or do not have any withholding money for which to apply as a refund. In addition, these data include high school and college students applying for tax refunds. These individuals comprise a significant portion of the low-income range ($0 -$4,999) in some counties.

** Number of tax returns in thousands.

Sources: Kohl, Don C., Social Accounting for Oregon: Indicators of Depressed Socio-Economic Conditions, Oregon Department of Human Resources, State Community Services Program, Salem, Oregon, November, 1978.

Internal Revenue Service, Statistics of Income - 1976 Individual Income Tax Returns, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C., 1978.

Table II.2.1-4

Median Family Income, Per Capita Income
and Index of Income Concentration by County
1976

County	Median Family Income	Per Capita Income	Index of Income Concentration (Gini Index)**
Columbia	$14,340	$ 5,699	.3827
Harney	13,045	6,427	.3924
*Douglas	12,372	5,762	.4058
*Coos	13,162	5,512	.4099
*Linn	12,789	5,392	.4123
Grant	11,210	5,601	.4144
*Curry	11,936	5,455	.4155
Union	12,580	5,150	.4254
Crook	12,355	5,575	.4277
Tillamook	11,612	5,697	.4282
Lake	12,691	5,372	.4298
Yamhill	12,872	5,776	.4301
Washington	16,456	6,861	.4311
Morrow	14,684	10,592	.4314
Wallowa	10,692	6,095	.4314
Klamath	12,751	5,428	.4327
Baker	10,950	4,881	.4333
Deschutes	12,972	6,061	.4405
Hood River	12,147	7,009	.4422
*Marion	13,205	6,050	.4423
Polk	13,318	4,927	.4432
Umatilla	12,518	6,077	.4449
*Clackamas	15,560	6,596	.4452
Josephine	10,413	5,201	.4454
Wasco	12,887	6,503	.4461
Clatsop	14,380	6,062	.4473
Lincoln	11,246	5,670	.4477
Jackson	11,720	5,501	.4506
*Lane	13,540	5,664	.4536
*Multnomah	14,689	7,485	.4579
Malheur	10,875	5,092	.4589
Sherman	12,354	8,285	.4806
Benton	14,932	4,684	.4835
Jefferson	12,464	4,553	.4889
Gilliam	12,429	6,693	NA
Wheeler	9,386	5,142	NA
Oregon	13,750	6,265	.4478

Table II.2.1-4 continued on next page.

* Study area county

** The index of income concentration (or Gini Index) is a statistical measure derived from the Lorenz Curve. The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percent of units (number of income tax returns) on the x-axis as accounted for by these units. If all units had exactly the same relative income, perfect equality would be represented by the diagonal line. Curves drawn to actual data invariably fall below this line and the greater the inequality in the distribution of income, the greater the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve.

The index of income concentration is defined as the ratio of the area between the diagonal line and the Lorenz Curve to the total area under the diagonal line.

The index of income concentration ranges from 0.0 to 1.0. As the index approaches the limit of 1.0, the inequality of the income distribution increases. For more detailed information on this measure, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Money Income in 1975 of Families and Persons in the United States, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 105, Washington, D.C., 1977.

Source: The median family income levels and the data used to derive the Gini index for the State of Oregon and selected counties were obtained in: Kohl, Don C., Social Accounting for Oregon: Indicators of Depressed Socio-Economic Conditions, Oregon Department of Human Resources, State Community Services Program, Salem, Oregon, November, 1978.

Per capita income figures were taken from Table 5.00 of the Regional Economic Information System, Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table II.2.1-5

Earnings By Industrial Sector
County, District and State
1976
(thousands of dollars)

District Counties	Farm	Ag. Serv. For., Fish, & Other	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing			Trans. Comm. & P.U.	Trade	F.I. & R.E.	Service	Government			Total
					Total	Lumber & Wood Prod.[1]	Paper & Allied Prod.[1]					Total	Federal	State/Local	
Salem															
Multnomah	12,295	6,645	992	232,443	804,528	70,056	27,988	462,013	948,360	307,603	767,678	623,196	202,507	420,689	4,165,753
Clackamas	19,811	4,203	1,329	51,960	159,521	38,121	34,402	24,300	141,459	18,713	97,005	102,381	13,631	88,750	620,682
Marion	49,292	5,352	2,130	55,396	120,207	15,372	13,794	36,725	130,432	37,089	107,813	237,413	22,889	214,524	781,8[illegible]
Linn	17,301	2,696	659	23,076	172,090	81,330	21,102	18,998	47,675	7,874	33,793	46,596	9,271	37,325	370,[illegible]
District Total	98,699	18,896	5,110	362,875	1,256,346	204,879	97,286	542,036	1,267,926	371,279	1,006,289	1,009,586	248,298	761,288	5,939,042
Eugene															
Linn	17,301	2,696	659	23,076	172,090	81,330	21,102	18,998	47,675	7,874	33,793	46,596	9,271	37,325	370,758
Lane	17,873	4,450	2,329	66,016	302,124	216,965	8,747	75,470	199,811	34,168	155,753	191,998	29,995	162,003	1,049,992
District Total	35,174	7,146	2,988	89,092	474,214	298,295	29,849	94,468	247,486	42,042	189,546	238,594	39,266	199,328	1,420,750
Roseburg															
Douglas	6,666	2,342	4,734	20,483	164,069	137,493	5,302	18,888	45,408	7,376	36,227	68,819	22,899	45,920	375,012
Coos Bay															
Coos	6,078	3,685	369	11,878	86,543	74,988	3,438	30,064	36,550	6,632	26,461	42,181	9,749	32,432	250,441
Curry	2,835	1,214	188[1](e)	3,515	20,325	19,250	-	1,545	7,467[1](e)	1,122	4,413	10,336	2,901	7,435	52,960
District Total	8,913	4,899	557	15,393	106,868	94,238	3,438	31,609	44,017(e)	7,754	30,874	52,517	12,650	39,867	303,401
Oregon	343,307	62,424	24,998	682,028	2,860,049	1,121,306	172,408	884,411	2,194,043	520,338	1,664,070	1,987,403	461,385	1,526,018	11,223,071

[1] Earnings data for these sectors were estimated from Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System Table 8 data, July 29, 1977 by calculating an average percentage the sector represented of either manufacturing earnings or total earnings over the three year time period (1973-1975). The average percentage derived by this method was then applied to the 1976 earnings data.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Regional Economics Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., Table 5.00, July, 1978.

the state total. Individual sector earnings varied significantly from this average, however. For example, the farm, lumber and wood products, and mining sectors comprise 38, 58, and 51 percent respectively of state total earnings for these sectors, while the services, finance, insurance and real estate, transportation communication and public utilities and paper and allied products represent 74, 81, 76 and 67 percent respectively.

The percentage share of earnings by sector for the counties, BLM Districts and the state are presented in Table II.2.1-6. This table illustrates the relative earnings share of individual economic sectors and the contribution of each sector to area economies. Significant variation in economic sector shares are apparent from county to county. For example, Multnomah County derives a proportionately larger share of its earnings from the trade and the transportation, communication and public utilities sectors. The sizeable port facilities in Portland and large urban population of this County accounts for its relatively heavier concentration of earnings in these two sectors. Another example is the disproportionately large share of earnings derived from the state/local government sector in Marion County. This can be explained by the location of the state capital in Salem which is in Marion County. Marion County is also more heavily dependent than other counties in the study area on earnings from the farming sector. This sector accounts for 6.3 percent of total industrial sector earnings, in Marion County versus 3.1 percent for the state on the average.

Except for Clackamas, Marion and Multnomah Counties, the counties in the study area derive a large share of their earnings from the lumber and wood products sector, ranging from 20.7 percent to 36.7 percent of total earnings. This compares with an average of 10 percent for the state.

It is important to note that in four of these Counties, Douglas, Lane, Coos and Curry, the lumber and wood products sector accounts for between 20 and 30 percent of County resident earnings. When the paper and allied products sector is considered the importance of timber resources Douglas and Lane Counties are even greater. Additionally, Coos County has a large timber products port which increases the importance of the lumber industry for this County. Predominance of a single industry in these Counties makes them more vulnerable to changes in timber

Table II.2.1-6

Percentage Share of Earnings by
Industrial Sector,
County, District and State
1976

District Counties	Farm	Ag. Serv. For., Fish., & Other	Mining	Contract Construction	Manufacturing			Trans. Comm. & P.U.	Trade	F.I. & R.E.	Service	Government			Total
					Total	Lumber and Wood Prod.	Paper & Allied Prod.					Total	Federal	State/Local	
Salem															
Multnomah	0 3	0.2	*	5.6	19.3	1.7	0.6	11.1	22.8	7.3	18.4	15.0	4.9	10.1	100
Clackamas	3.2	0.7	0.2	8.4	25.7	6.1	5.5	3.9	22.8	3.0	15.6	16.5	2.2	14.3	100
Marion	6.3	0.7	0.3	7.1	15.4	2.0	1.8	4.7	16.7	4.7	13.8	30.3	2.9	27.4	100
Linn	4.7	0.7	0.2	6.2	46.4	21.9	5.7	5.1	12.9	2.1	9.1	12.6	2.5	10.1	100
District Total	1.7	0.3	0.1	6.1	21.2	3.4	1.6	9.1	21.3	6.3	16.9	17.0	4.2	12.8	100
Eugene															
Linn	4.7	0.7	0.2	6.2	46.4	21.9	5.7	5.1	12.9	2.1	9.1	12.6	2.5	10.1	100
Lane	1.7	0.4	0.2	6.3	28.8	20.7	0.8	7.2	19.0	3.3	14.8	18.3	2.9	15.4	100
District Total	2.5	0.5	0.2	6.3	33.4	21.0	2.1	6.6	17.4	3.0	13.3	16.8	2.8	14.0	100
Roseburg															
Douglas	1.8	0.6	1.3	5.5	43.7	36.7	1.4	5.0	12.1	2.0	9.7	18.3	6.1	12 2	100
Coos Bay															
Coos	2.4	1.5	0.1	4.7	34.6	29.9	1.4	12.0	14.6	2.7	10.6	16 8	3.9	12.9	100
Curry	5.4	2.3	0.3	6.6	38.4	36.3	-	3.0	14.1	2.1	8.3	19.5	5.5	14 0	100
District Total	2.9	1.6	0.2	5.1	35.2	31.1	1.1	10.4	14.5	2.6	10.2	17.3	4.2	13.1	100
Oregon	3.1	0.6	0.2	6.1	25.5	10.0	1.5	7.9	19.5	4.6	14.8	17.7	4.1	13.6	100

* Less than 0.1 percent.

Source: Derived from data presented in Table II.2.1-5.

harvest and processing. Cyclical fluctuation in earnings in the lumber and wood products sector causes earning fluctuations in other industry sectors because much of the latter's business is derived from expenditures of employees in the lumber and wood products sector.

II.2.2 Employment

This section provides a description of significant employment levels and trends in the study area. Data are presented for total employment and unemployment, employment by industrial sector and employment in resource-dependent sectors. This information provides a useful tool for examining the industrial structure and level of economic activity in the study area.

Table II.2.2-1 presents average 1971-1977 annual employment and unemployment data for the counties and BLM districts in the study area and for the state and nation. Several factors are apparent from these data. First, individual counties and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) in Oregon experienced considerable variation in the growth of their civilian labor force, ranging from 1.5 percent in Curry County to 4.8 percent in the Salem SMSA. Second, the Portland and Salem SMSA's experienced the most favorable unemployment rates during the 1971-1977 time period. Except for 1975, the Portland SMSA reported the lowest unemployment rates of any of the counties and SMSA's in the study area. The Salem SMSA's unemployment rates were also favorable, especially when considered along with the rapid expansion of the Salem SMSA civilian labor force. Third, there has been a significant improvement in the high unemployment rates experienced during the 1975 recession. The economic recovery which began in 1976 gained additional momentum in 1977. Record high levels of building construction in the U.S. provided a catalyst for employment expansion in the lumber and wood products sector in Oregon which in turn favorably affected employment in other industrial sectors.[1] Also, between 1971-1977, Oregon's unemployment rate decreased from 7.6 percent to 7.4 percent of the labor force. This is in contrast to the national unemployment rate which increased from 5.9 percent to 7.0 percent of the labor force over the same time period.

Total employment by major sectors and subsectors for the counties and BLM Districts in the study area and for the state are shown in Table II.2.2-2. In this table, total employment includes full-time covered and noncovered wage and salary workers and full-time self employed individuals (proprietors). A percentage breakdown of employment by

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[1] Oregon, State of, Annual Planning Information-Fiscal Year 1979, State of Oregon and Selected CETA Prime Sponsor Areas, Department of Human Resources Employment Division, Salem, Oregon, May, 1978.

Table II.2.2-1

Average Annual Total Employment and Unemployment
County, District, State and Nation
(1971 - 1977)
(in thousands)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Compounded Annual Rate of Change*
Salem District								
Portland SMSA[1]								
Civilian Labor Force	442.9	468.8	488.4	497.7	506.0	517.3	539.4	3.3%
Total Employment	411.6	438.7	461.9	466.7	457.7	472.1	503.0	3.4
Unemployment	31.3	30.1	26.5	31.0	48.3	45.2	36.4	
% of Labor Force	7.1	6.4	5.4	6.2	9.5	8.7	6.7	
Salem SMSA[2]								
Civilian Labor Force	80.2	85.3	89.2	90.3	93.9	97.6	105.9	4.8
Total Employment	73.9	79.2	83.2	83.2	85.1	89.1	98.7	4.9
Unemployment	6.3	6.1	6.0	7.1	8.8	8.5	7.2	
% of Labor Force	7.9	7.2	6.7	7.9	9.4	8.7	6.8	
Linn County								
Civilian Labor Force	28.5	30.5	32.0	32.7	33.3	34.0	36.1	4.0
Total Employment	26.0	28.1	29.7	29.8	29.4	30.4	33.1	4.1
Unemployment	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	
% of Labor Force	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.8	11.8	10.6	8.4	
Salem District Total:								
Civilian Labor Force	551.6	584.6	609.6	620.7	674.2	648.9	681.4	3.6
Total Employment	511.5	546.0	574.8	579.7	572.2	591.6	634.8	3.7
Unemployment	40.1	38.6	34.8	41.0	61.0	57.3	46.6	
% of Labor Force	7.3	6.6	5.7	6.6	9.1	8.8	6.8	

[1] A SMSA or standard metropolitan statistical area was defined in the 1970 Census as one or more contiguous counties having at least one city with a population of 50,000 or more. Contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if they are metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. The Portland SMSA includes Washington, Multnomah and Clackamas counties in the state of Oregon and Clark County in the state of Washington.

[2] The Salem SMSA includes Marion and Polk counties in the state of Oregon.

Table II.2.2-1 (cont.)

Average Annual Total Employment and Unemployment
County, District, State and Nation
(1971 - 1977)
(in thousands)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Compounded Annual Rate of Change
Eugene District								
Linn County								
Civilian Labor Force	28.5	30.5	32.0	32.7	33.3	34.0	36.1	4.0%
Total Employment	26.0	28.1	29.7	29.8	29.4	30.4	33.1	4.1
Unemployment	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	
% of Labor Force	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.8	11.8	10.6	8.4	
Eugene-Springfield SMSA[3]								
Civilian Labor Force	91.6	98.1	103.5	104.8	107.1	111.5	118.1	4.3
Total Employment	84.3	91.2	96.7	96.0	94.1	99.4	108.5	4.2
Unemployment	7.3	6.9	6.8	8.8	13.0	12.1	9.6	
% of Labor Force	8.0	7.0	6.6	8.4	12.1	10.9	8.1	
Eugene District Total:								
Civilian Labor Force	120.1	128.6	135.5	137.5	140.4	145.5	154.2	4.3
Total Employment	110.3	119.3	126.4	125.8	123.5	129.8	141.6	4.3
Unemployment	9.8	9.3	9.1	11.7	16.9	15.7	12.6	
% of Labor Force	8.2	7.2	6.7	8.5	12.0	10.8	8.2	
Roseburg District Total:								
Douglas County								
Civilian Labor Force	29.6	32.4	33.7	34.0	34.8	35.7	37.1	3.8
Total Employment	27.1	30.1	31.2	30.8	30.4	32.1	33.8	3.7
Unemployment	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.3	
% of Labor Force	8.4	7.2	7.4	9.4	12.6	10.1	9.1	

[3] The Eugene-Springfield SMSA includes Lane county employment data only.

Table II.2.2-1 (cont.)

Average Annual Total Employment and Unemployment
County, District, State and Nation
(1971 - 1977)
(in thousands)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Compounded Annual Rate of Change
Coos Bay District								
Coos County								
Civilian Labor Force	22.8	23.6	24.2	24.1	24.1	25.0	25.8	2.1%
Total Employment	20.6	21.6	22.5	21.9	20.6	22.1	23.5	2.2
Unemployment	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	3.5	2.9	2.3	
% of Labor Force	9.7	8.8	7.2	9.1	14.5	11.5	8.9	
Curry County								
Civilian Labor Force	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	1.5
Total Employment	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.1	5.6	1.2
Unemployment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	
% of Labor Force	6.9	6.8	7.3	9.0	13.6	12.2	8.8	
Coos Bay District Total:								
Civilian Labor Force	28.4	29.5	30.1	29.9	29.8	30.8	31.9	1.9
Total Employment	25.8	27.1	28.0	27.2	25.6	27.2	29.1	2.0
Unemployment	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.7	4.2	3.6	2.8	
% of Labor Force	9.1	8.1	7.0	9.0	14.1	11.7	8.8	
Oregon								
Civilian Labor Force	902.9	959.3	1001.0	1015.0	1039.0	1068.0	1126.0	3.7
Total Employment	834.6	893.7	939.0	939.0	929.0	966.0	1043.0	3.8
Unemployment	68.3	65.6	62.0	76.0	110.0	102.0	83.0	
% of Labor Force	7.6	6.8	6.2	7.5	10.6	9.6	7.4	

Table II.2.2-1 (cont'd)

Average Annual Total Employment and Unemployment
County, District, State and Nation
(1971 - 1977)
(in thousands)

Nation[2]	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Compounded Annual Rate of Change
Civilian Labor Force	84,113	86,542	88,714	91,011	92,613	94,773	97,401	2.5%
Total Employment	79,120	81,702	84,409	85,935	84,783	87,485	90,546	2.3
Unemployment	4,993	4,840	4,304	5,076	7,830	7,288	6,855	
% of Labor Force	5.9	5.6	4.9	5.6	8.5	7.7	7.0	

Sources: 1. Oregon, State of, Oregon Resident Labor Force, Unemployment and Employment 1971-1977 (also for each County), Department of Human Resources Employment Division, Salem, Oregon, 1972-1978.

2. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, Vol 25, No. 5, May, 1978.

Table II.2.2-2

Employment by Sector
County, District and State
1976

District Counties	Agriculture	Mining and Other*	Contract Construction	Manufacturing			Trans. Comm. & P.U.	Trade	F.I. & R.E.	Service	Government	Total
				Total	Lumber and Wood Prod.	Paper & Allied Prod.						
Salem												
Multnomah	1,604	783	14,291	52,758	4,210	1,956	26,013	87,932	26,147	78,000	55,623	343,171
Clackamas	4,679	518	3,465	11,254	2,479	1,998	1,562	14,040	2,234	11,029	11,652	60,434
Marion	6,348	754	4,195	10,186	1,927	862	2,513	15,368	3,687	13,041	23,848	79,939
Linn	3,150	314	1,610	10,960	5,491	1,150	1,291	5,780	913	4,552	5,275	33,845
District Total	15,781	2,369	23,561	85,158	14,107	5,966	31,379	123,120	32,981	106,622	96,398	517,389
Eugene												
Linn	3,150	314	1,610	10,960	5,491	1,150	1,291	5,780	913	4,552	5,275	33,845
Lane	2,898	704	4,836	20,339	13,927	375(e)	4,861	23,773	3,641	19,581	19,470	100,104
District Total	6,048	1,018	6,446	31,299	19,418	1,525(e)	6,152	29,553	4,554	24,133	24,745	133,949
Roseburg												
Douglas	1,914	464	1,525	10,675	8,809	375(e)	1,327	6,127	846	4,922	7,041	34,844
Coos Bay												
Coos	1,013	288	894	5,744	4,808	175(e)	1,698	4,132	702	3,516	4,720	22,708
Curry	311	62	224	1,411	1,081	0	127	1,057	145	743	1,196	5,278
District Total	1,324	350	1,118	7,155	5,889	175(e)	1,825	5,189	217	4,259	5,916	27,986
Oregon	63,333	1,604	46,831	199,697	76,400	10,065	53,547	236,084	49,541	195,097	199,536	1,045,270

* Includes employment in agriculture services, forestry and fisheries.
(e) Estimated

Source: 1. Oregon, State of, Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls, 1976, (annual and quarterly reports), Department of Human Resources, Employment Division, Salem, Oregon, 1976.

2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, County Business Patterns, 1976, Oregon, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1978.

3. U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Regional Economics Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., Table 25,00, August, 1978.

Table II.2.2-2 (cont.)

Total employment figures presented in Table II.2.2-2 represent the aggregate of wage and salary employment and proprietor employment. The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Table 25.00 Series on Employment presents wage and salary data for both agriculture and non-agriculture employment by county and by state. Proprietor employment, however, is displayed for the agriculture sector only. All other industry proprietors are lumped into one category: non-farm proprietor employment. In order to allocate proprietor employment to the non-farm industry sectors, ratios developed from the U.S. Bureau of Census, 1970 Industry -Occupation Matrix: State of Oregon, Washington, D.C., 1973 were used. (This source is a volume of computer printouts which is available at the Research and Statistics Section, Employment Division, Oregon Department of Human Resources, Salem, Oregon.) These ratios were based on the proportion of proprietors in each nonagricultural sector (e.g., mining, manufacturing, etc.) or subsector (e.g., lumber, paper) to total proprietors in the private nonagricultural sectors in the state of Oregon. The following ratios were developed and applied to the counties, BLM Districts and state:

- manufacturing sector employed 7.3 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

  lumber and wood products subsector employed 3.3 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

  paper and allied products subsector employed 0.1 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

- mining sector employed 0.1 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

- contract construction sector employed 12.8 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

- transportation, communications, and public utilities sector employed 3.0 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

- finance, insurance, and real estate sector employed 5.2 percent of nonagricultural proprietors;

- trade sector employed 31.9 percent of nonagricultural proprietors; and

- services sector employed 39.7 percent of nonagricultural proprietors.

The number of proprietors in each sector was then added to the number of wage and salary workers in that sector to obtain total sector employment.

BEA tables do not present employment statistics for industry subsectors. The lumber and wood products employment data were obtained from the Department of Human Resources, Employment Division in Oregon which publishes yearly summary data for major industrial subsectors in its Oregon Covered Employment and Payrolls, By Industry, County and Month. Similar data for the paper and allied products sector were not available in the yearly summary publication. Therefore, data were taken from quarterly employment reports issued by the Employment Division in Oregon. In three of the counties in the study areas, employment data were withheld to avoid disclosure of data which may be identified with individual firms. Therefore, it was necessary to estimate employment from data reported in the 1976 County Business Patterns. The median of the employment range shown for each of these three counties was assumed to be the wage and salary employment for the paper and allied products subsector. The 0.4 percent of proprietors employed in the industry was subsequently added to this median figure.

sector for the same geographic areas and for the nation is shown in Table II.2.2-3. While the actual employment levels indicate the magnitude of a county's employment versus that found in other counties and the state, a percentage breakdown shows the relative dependency of an area on a specific industrial sector or subsector. If a large segment of a county's work force is dependent on one industry, especially an industry which exports its products to other counties or states, fluctuations in employment in that industry will be magnified. This occurs because a decline in company expenditures for inputs of production will reduce sales in other sectors thus exaggerating the economic impact.

Table II.2.2-3 shows that the lumber and wood products and agriculture sectors in Oregon provide a disproportionately large share of employment over that found in those sectors nationally. Dependency upon these two industrial sectors varies within the counties in the study area with Douglas, Coos and Curry exhibiting the largest dependency on the lumber and wood products sector and Clackamas, Marion and Linn showing an above average dependency on the agriculture sector. The lumber and wood products industry is prone to cyclical swings in the national economy; a recession such as the one experienced in 1975 will have more serious impacts on counties heavily dependent on that sector for employment. Reference back to Table II.2.2-1 shows that Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane experienced much higher unemployment rates in 1975 than occurred nationally.

Table II.2.2-3

Percentage Share of Employment by Industrial Sector*
County[1], District[1], State[1] and Nation[2]
1976

District Counties	Agriculture	Mining & Other	Contract Construction	Manufacturing			Trans. Comm. & P.U.	Trade	F.I. & R.E.	Services	Government
				Total	Lumber and Wood Prod.	Paper & Allied Prod.					
Salem											
Multnomah	0.5	0.3	4.2	15.4	1.2	0.6	7.6	25.6	7.6	22.7	16.2
Clackamas	7.7	0.9	5.7	18.6	4.1	3.3	2.6	23.2	3.7	18.3	19.3
Marion	7.9	0.9	5.3	12.7	2.4	1.1	3.1	19.2	4.6	16.3	29.3
Linn	9.3	0.9	4.8	32.4	16.2	3.4	3.8	17.1	2.7	13.4	15.6
District Total	3.1	0.4	4.6	16.5	2.7	1.1	6.1	23.8	6.4	20.6	18.6
Eugene											
Linn	9.3	0.9	4.8	32.4	16.2	3.4 (e)	3.8	17.1	2.7	13.4	15.6
Lane	2.9	0.7	4.8	20.3	13.9	0.4 (e)	4.9	23.7	3.6	19.6	19.4
District Total	4.5	0.8	4.8	23.4	14.5	1.1 (e)	4.6	22.1	3.4	18.0	18.5
Roseburg											
Douglas	5.5	1.3	4.4	30.6	25.3	1.1 (e)	3.8	17.6	2.4	14.1	20.2
Coos Bay											
Coos	4.5	1.2	3.9	25.3	21.2	0.8 (e)	7.5	18.2	3.1	15.5	20.8
Curry	5.9	1.2	4.2	26.7	19.3	-	2.4	20.0	2.7	14.1	22.7
District Total	4.7	1.3	4.0	25.6	21.0	0.6 (e)	6.5	18.5	0.8	15.2	21.1
Oregon	6.1	0.2	4.5	19.1	7.3	1.0	5.1	22.6	4.7	18.7	19.1
Nation	4.9	0.8	3.8	20.6	3.3	3.6	5.0	20.6	5.9	19.6	18.9

* Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.
(e) Estimated

Source: 1. Derived from Table II.2.2-2.

2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Businesses, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., Volume 58, No. 6, June, 1978.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Regional Economic Information System, Regional Economic Division, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C., Table 25,00, August, 1978.

II.2.3 Public Finance

This section reviews the public revenues situation for each county in the study area. Information on the average property tax rates of the counties and selected urban and non-urban jurisdictions in the study area is presented. Also included are data on public revenues from all governmental sources for fiscal 1968-1969 and 1973-1974 and data on federal outlays by county for 1976-1977. O&C revenue disbursements expressed as a property tax rate equivalence are also displayed. Collectively, this information provides an overview of the revenue collecting capacity of each county in the study area.

The assessed valuations and property tax rates of the counties in the study area are presented in Table II.2.3-1. Similar data are provided for the State of Oregon for purposes of comparison. As can be noted from this table, the average tax rate is generally higher in the urbanized counties (e.g. Multnomah and Clackamas) than in their rural counterparts. This reflects the wider range of services the former are called upon to provide. The rate of property taxation reflects not only needs, but also alternative sources of non-property tax funds (local and intergovernmental), as well as the extent of the taxable property base against which taxes may be levied. Local and intergovernmental revenue sources by county are examined in detail in the discussion of Table II.2.3-3 and II.2.3-4; at this point it is sufficient to say that the urbanized counties are also proportionally more reliant on local funding sources, including property taxes, than rural counties. As mentioned above, the size of the taxable property base against which taxes can be levied also effects a county's property tax rate.

Table II.2.3-1 also shows the per capita assessed valuation of each county. Per capita assessed valuation is derived by dividing the total assessed valuation of a county by its respective population. (see Section II.2.4). The figure is an indicator of a county's ability to finance its funding requirements through increased property taxes because it reflects the tax burden of area residents. From these figures it can be seen that counties with a smaller per capita tax base tend to levy higher tax rates upon property owners.

Table II.2.3-2 presents the tax base and total tax rate (i.e., the sum of the municipal, county, school and special district tax rates) of selected urban and non-urban jurisdictions in the study area counties. As can be noted,

TABLE II.2.3-1

Per Capita Assessed Valuation and Total Average Tax Rates
State and Selected Counties
-1976-

County	Assessed Valuation	Per Capita Assessed Valuation	Total Average Tax Rates[1]
Clackamas	$3,060,550,620	$ 14,871	$27.04
Coos	842,962,093	14,003	25.82
Curry	256,691,705	17,950	18.78
Douglas	1,639,097,241	20,087	15.70
Lane	3,564,716,298	14,490	24.72
Linn	1,386,851,622	16,629	21.44
Marion	2,110,556,151	12,178	26.85
Multnomah	7,896,144,569	14,278	28.62
State	35,536,425,831	14,614	24.20

[1] Total Average Tax Rate/$1,000 Assessed Value.
Total average property tax rates were computed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total property taxes levied by all jurisdictions in the state or county}}{\text{Total assessed value of all jurisdiction is the state or county.}} \times 1{,}000 = \text{Average Property Tax Rate}$$

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Research and Special Services Division, Oregon Property Tax Statistics 1976, Salem, Oregon, May, 1977.

Table II.2.3-2

Property Tax Base and Tax Rates[1]
Selected Urban and Non-Urban Jurisdictions
-1976-

County Urban Community Non-Urban Community	Assessed Value	Tax Rate
Clackamas		
Oregon City	$ 193,530,300	$34.14
Estacada	14,915,530	31.81
Coos		
Coos Bay	156,191,961	28.22
Myrtle Point	3,554,372	29.64
Curry		
Gold Beach	21,522,922	21.09
Port Orford	7,715,541	26.56
Douglas		
Roseburg	198,248,809	22.58
Myrtle Creek	23,139,521	24.38
Lane		
Eugene	1,286,145,975	29.85
Veneta	14,627,308	26.02
Linn		
Albany	270,650,995	28.31
Sweet Home	39,447,271	22.30
Marion		
Salem	968,840,217	31.48
Silverton	42,650,116	26.40
Multnomah		
Portland	5,449,507,702	28.82
Troutdale	28,110,746	27.84

[1] Total Tax Rate/$1,000 Assessed Value Basis in Dominant Code Areas.

Source: Oregon Department of Revenue, Research and Special Services Division, Oregon Property Tax Statistics 1976, Salem, Oregon, May, 1977.

the tax rates of both large urban and non-urban communities located in the more heavily populated counties typically have higher tax rates than communities located in rural counties. Within a particular county, however, no consistent pattern is apparent. Although the majority of large urban communities have tax rates higher than the non-urban communities in the same county, the disparity between tax rates of these jurisdictions is not large.

Tables II.2.3-3 and II.2.3-4 display public revenues from all sources in fiscal 1968-1969 and 1973-1974 for each county in the study area, subject to certain data limitations described below. Also displayed are total federal outlays in each county, including intergovernmental and other types of expenditures. Except for total federal outlays and "other local" revenues, these data are taken from fiscal compendia issued by the University of Oregon Bureau of Governmental Research and Service at five-year intervals. Data for Fiscal 1973-1974 are the most recent, pending publication of the next edition of the U.S. Bureau of the Census Survey of Governmental Finances. The Census survey, like its University or Oregon counterpart, normally appears at five-year intervals. However, the Census survey presents data for fiscal years ending in two (e.g., 1972) and seven (e.g., 1977) and the University of Oregon survey provides data for fiscal years ending in nine (e.g., 1969) and four (e.g., 1974). An independent survey of local government finances during the most recent fiscal year was beyond the scope of the current study. Data on federal outlays by county, on the other hand, are available annually from the Community Services Administration. Federal outlays for 1969 and 1974 are displayed in Tables II.2.3-3 and II.2.3-4.

As shown in the revenue tables, local government revenues from "own sources" include both municipal and county revenues from all local sources: not only property taxes, but also license fees, fines, interest, etc. Special districts (e.g., sanitary, port) and school district revenues displayed in the Tables reflect property tax levies and special assessments only. Local property taxes comprise the bulk of school district revenues, in addition to intergovernmental revenues from local, state and federal sources. The Oregon Department of Education does not have complete statistics on school district revenues from other than local sources; thus, the table understates public revenues from state and federal sources. However, the amounts involved are relatively minor compared with total public revenues.

Table II.2.3-3

Public Revenues and Total Federal Outlays
By County, Fiscal 1969
(thousands of dollars)

	LOCAL REVENUES		INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS								
	(Own source) Municipalities and Counties	School and Special Districts [1]	Inter Local and Other [2]	State Transfers	Federal Transfers BLM O&C	Federal Transfers BLM Other [3]	Federal Transfers NON-BLM	Total Local Public Revenue [4]	BLM ÷ Total Local Public Revenue (%)	Total Federal Outlays and Local Public Revenues [5] (A)	Total BLM Outlays and Inter-governmental Transfers [5] (B)	Column B ÷ A (%)
Clackamas	8,482[6]	26,416	123	3,347	1,419	0	2,596	42,383	3.3	136,391	1,448	1.1%
Coos	6,394[7]	9,150	97	1,480	1,515	232	120	18,988	9.2	54,849	2,875	5.2
Curry	1,030	1,995	32	357	941	0	943	5,298	17.8	16,810	1,021	6.1
Douglas	3,355[8]	10,057	161	1,496	6,431	49	2,507	24,056	26.9	79,959	7,606	9.5
Lane	30,210[9]	34,883	524	4,781	3,920	0	4,024	78,342	5.0	200,112	4,927	2.5
Linn	3,234[10]	11,590	297	2,010	678	0	1,997	19,806	3.4	67,238	722	1.1
Marion	11,703[11]	17,560	190	3,507	375	0	2,538	35,873	1.0	142,769	1,575	1.1
Multnomah	78,743[12]	69,360	2,541	14,472	173	0	4,804	170,093	0.1	759,963	5,401	0.7

Table II.2.3-3 continued on following page.

1. Reflects receipts from property tax levies only.

2. An undesignated portion of $1,506,000 of miscellaneous federal and state payments to all the counties of Oregon is included in this list of eight counties.

3. Includes revenues from mineral and grazing fees and Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts.

4. All public revenues data, including federal transfers, from Sources 1 and 2. Data on federal transfers do not always coincide with those shown in Source 3. Where discrepancies exist, federal transfer data from Sources 1 and 2 have been used to ensure consistency with other public revenues data.

5. Total federal and BLM outlays were taken from Source 3. BLM outlays include the aggregate of revenues paid to local governments and BLM operational outlays.

6. Revenues for Happy Valley, Johnson City and Rivergrove unavailable.

7. Revenues for Lakeside unavailable.

8. Revenues for Drain and Elkton unavilable.

9. Revenues for Coburg, Dunes and Lowell unavailable.

10. Reveues for Millersberg, Scio, Targent and Sodaville unavailable.

11. Revenues for Donald, Gates, Jefferson, Turner and Sublimity unavailable.

12. Revenues for Troutdale unavailable.

Sources:

1. Oregon, University of, Revenue Sources of Oregon Counties, Fiscal Year 1968 -1969, School of Community Service and Public Affairs, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 162, October, 1970.

2. Oregon, University of, Revenue Sources of Oregon Cities, Fiscal Year 1968 - 1969, School of Community

Table II.2.3-3 continued on following page.

Service and Public Affairs, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, Information Bulletin No. 161, October, 1970.

3. United States Community Service Administration, Federal Outlays in Oregon, Fiscal Year 1969, National Technical Information Service, #FIXS-69-38, Springfield, Va., no date.

Table II.2.3-4

Public Revenues and Total Federal Outlays
By County, Fiscal 1974
(thousands of dollars)

	LOCAL REVENUES (Own Source) Municipalities and Counties	School and Special Districts [1]	INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS					Total Local Public Revenue[4]	BLM ÷ Total Local Public Revenues	Total Federal Outlays and Local Public Revenues[5] (A)	Total BLM Outlays and Intergovernmental Tranfers[5] (B)	Column B ÷ A
			Inter-Local Transfer[2]	State Transfer	Federal Transfer BLM O&C	Federal Transfer BLM Other[3]	Federal Transfer Non-BLM					
Clackamas	15,550 [6]	46,189	278	4,814	2,619	0	6,115	75,565	3.5%	231,339	2,690	1.2%
Coos	4,617 [7]	13,023	50	1,993	2,784	418	3,277	26,126	12.2	79,748	5,110	6.4
Curry	745	3,261	146	486	1,722	0	2,073	8,433	20.4	25,743	1,883	7.3
Douglas	4,096 [8]	15,157	144	2,406	11,821	102	6,930	40,656	29.3	150,251	14,885	9.9
Lane	40,007 [9]	49,588	1,363	7,568	7,206	0	16,236	121,968	5.9	324,634	10,200	3.1
Linn	5,137 [10]	17,847	584	2,543	1,246	0	5,366	32,723	3.8	107,135	1,365	1.3
Marion	16,792 [11]	29,055	323	5,163	689	0	5,860	57,882	1.2	303,637	2,547	0.8
Multnomah	79,367	103,252	4,583	18,693	514	0	32,955	239,364	0.2	1,015,699	7,029	0.7

Table II.2.3-4 continued on following page.

Table II.2.3-4 (cont.)

1. Reflects receipts from property tax levies only.

2. All public revenues data, including federal transfers, from Sources 1 and 2. Data on federal transfers do not always coincide with those shown in Source 3. Where discrepancies exist, federal transfer data from Sources 1 and 2 have been used to ensure consistency with other public revenues data.

3. Includes revenues from mineral and grazing fees and Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts.

4. All public revenues data, including federal transfers, from Sources 1 and 2. Data on federal trannsfers do not always coincide with those shown in Source 3. Where discrepancies exist, federal transfer data from Sources 1 and 2 have been used to ensure consistency with other public revenues data.

5. Total federal and BLM outlays from Source 3. BLM outlays include the aggregate of revenues paid to local governments and BLM operational outlays.

6. Revenues for Johnson City unavailable.

7. Revenues for Lakeside unavailable.

8. Revenues for Glendale unavailable.

9. Revenues for Coburg unavailable.

10. Revenues for Halsey and Millersburg unavailable.

11. Revenues for Detroit, Gates and St. Paul unavailable.

Sources:

1. Oregon, University of, Revenues Sources of Oregon Counties, Fiscal Year 1973-74, School of Community Service and Public Affairs, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service Information Bulletin No. 179, April 1975.

2. Oregon, University of, Revenue Sources of Oregon Cities, Fiscal Year 1973-74, School of Community Service and Public Affairs, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service Information Bulletin No. 169, April 1975.

3. U.S. Community Services Administration, Federal Outlays in Oregon, Fiscal Year 1974, National Technical Information Service, #FIXS-74-38, Springfield, Va., no date.

As defined by the Bureau of the Census, intergovernmental revenues (transfer payments) include amounts paid to other governments, such as fiscal aid in the form of shared revenues and grants-in-aid, reimbursements for the performance of general government activities and for specific services for the paying government, or in lieu of taxes. Major types of intergovernmental revenues from the State of Oregon include shared highway, liquor and cigarette tax revenues, timber sales revenues and racing revenues, among other sources. The major types of federal intergovernmental revenues include General Revenue Sharing, O&C revenues from BLM[1], and other local government revenues of national forest timber slaes. Additional revenue sources from BLM include Coos Bay Wagon Road and public domain receipts.

Transfer payments by BLM in the study area counties have not kept pace with the overall increase in federal intergovernmental transfers, declining from 45 percent of the latter in fiscal 1969 to 34 percent in fiscal 1974. On an individual county basis the relative BLM contribution to total federal transfers in 1974 ranged from a low of 1.5 percent in Multnomah County to a high of 63.2 percent in Douglas County. In the study area, BLM payments to local governments increased at a faster rate than overall price increases between 1968-1969 and 1973-1974. Except for Multnomah County, BLM transfers increased 85 percent in current dollar terms, while in constant dollars, the increases were approximately 37 percent. In Multnomah County, BLM transfer payments increased 121 percent in constant dollar terms. Douglas County led the other counties in dollar amount of BLM transfers in both FY 1969 and FY 1974, with $6.4 million and $11.9 million, respectively. Typically, O&C payments acccount for nearly all BLM contributions to county revenues.

Transfer payments from the State of Oregon also represent an important revenue source for Oregon counties. In dollar terms, Multnomah County was the leading recipient of state payments in both FY 1969 and 1974, while Curry County received the smallest share of state revenues. As a proportion of total local revenues, Curry County was the

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[1] Eighteen Oregon counties contain lands originally granted to the Oregon and California Railroad in 1866. This land, most of which eventually reverted to federal ownership, is managed primarily by BLM and its income is shared with the counties in lieu of property tax payments.

county least dependent on the state for revenues in 1974, obtaining 5.8 percent of its funds from Oregon. Marion was the county most dependent on the state for funds in 1974, receiving 8.9 percent of total local public revenues from the state.

Clackamas, Marion and Multnomah Counties, three relatively urbanized counties, generated the highest revenues from local sources, supplying 82, 79, and 76 percent, respectively, of their needs from local funds in FY 1974. Douglas and Curry Counties, two relatively rural counties, were the least dependent on local sources of revenue in 1974, obtaining between 47 and 48 percent of their funds from this source.

Federal outlays data are combined with local public revenue data in the last three columns in Tables II.2.3-3 and II.2.3-4. As can be noted, BLM outlays and intergovernmental revenues declined as a percent of total federal outlays and local public revenues between 1969 and 1974 in all of the study area counties.

Recent BLM payments to the study area counties are summarized in Table II.2.3-5. When expressed in constant dollar terms, Coos County experienced the largest percentage increase in BLM revenues, approximately 50 percent; the other study area counties received increases of 44 percent. Except for Coos County, O&C land payments comprise about 98 percent of all BLM revenues received by the study area counties. In Coos County, O&C land payments and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payments account for 76 and 23 percent respectively of receipts from BLM.[1]

Table II.2.3-6 presents O&C revenue disbursements expressed as property tax rate equivalance. This table provides another indication of the relative importance of O&C revenues to Oregon counties.

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[1] Douglas County also receives CBWR payments. In 1978, CWBR payments accounted for 1.5 percent of all BLM payments.

Table II.2.3-5

Payments to Counties
1975 - 1978

	1975 Resource Lands[1]	1976 Resource Lands	TQ 1976 Resource Lands[2]	1977 Resource Lands	1977 3/ Payment in Lieu of Taxes	1978 Resource Lands	1978 3/ Payment in Lieu of Taxes
Clackamas	$ 2,739,014	$ 3,281,410	$ 1,640,749	$ 5,885,521	$ 55,205	$ 4,796,092	$ 55,203
Coos	3,659,708	3,489,262	2,067,330	7,245,186	8,950	6,650,654	8,960
Curry	1,801,436	2,157,921	1,079,375	3,870,661	64,474	3,149,575	64,495
Douglas	12,532,355	14,809,962	7,405,615	26,760,140	103,268	21,956,036	103,211
Lane	7,535,434	9,027,755	4,514,286	16,194,797	145,424	13,177,525	146,234
Linn	1,302,786	1,560,791	780,464	2,799,781	47,922	2,278,168	47,971
Marion	720,480	863,175	431,620	1,548,263	20,667	1,259,830	20,448
Multnomah	537,893	644,417	322,237	1,155,895	7,217	940,550	7,209

1 Includes O&C land payments, and mineral, grazing, public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road payments.

2 Between 1976 and 1977, the fiscal year reporting period changed from July 1 through June 30 to October 1 through September 30. The time period covered in fiscal 1976 was 7/1/75 to 6/30/76 while the time period covered in fiscal 1977 was 10/1/76 to 9/30/77. The transitional quarter figures covered the time period 7/1/76 to 9/30/76.

3 Payments in lieu of taxes, as required by P.L. 94-565, were initiated for FY 1977.

Source: U.S. Department of Interior, BLM FACTS, Oregon and Washington. Bureau of Land Management, Portland, Oregon, 1975-1976,1977 and 1978.

Table II.2.3-6

O&C Revenue Disbursements Expressed as Property Tax Equivalence and Per Cent Supplement to Property Tax Levy, O&C Counties, 1976 and 1977

	Tax Rate[1] Equivalence Dollars per $1,000 Assessed Value		Percent[2] Supplement to Levy	
	1976	1977	1976	1977
Benton	$ 2.31	$ 3.36	9.1%	21.9%
Clackamas	1.07	1.69	4.0	6.8
Columbia	1.38	2.20	8.9	15.2
Coos	4.14	6.59	16.0	30.9
Curry	8.41	13.27	44.8	120.2
Douglas	9.04	14.47	57.6	90.0
Jackson	6.18	9.78	28.2	50.5
Josephine	12.01	18.23	60.6	119.1
SW Oregon	7.63	12.07	38.0	68.4
Klamath	1.56	2.47	10.5	17.3
Lane	2.53	3.92	10.2	17.1
Lincoln	0.31	0.45	1.8	3.4
Linn	1.13	1.77	5.2	9.4
Marion	0.41	0.62	1.5	2.6
Multnomah	0.08	0.13	0.3	0.5
Polk	2.55	3.91	9.9	16.2
Tillamook	0.94	1.38	5.0	8.2
Washington	0.12	0.19	0.5	0.8
Yamhill	0.69	1.09	2.8	4.9
All O&C Counties	$ 2.16	$ 3.01	7.9%	13.6%

[1] Calculated as follows: O&C payment tax rate equivalency = O&C payment divided by Total true cash value of property (thousands of dollars)---Total true cash value estimates are from: Oregon, State of, Summary of 1977 Assessment Rolls, Department of Revenue, Salem, Oregon, November 10, 1977 and from: Oregon, State of, Oregon Property Tax Statistics 1976, Dept. of Revenue, Salem, Oregon, 1977.

Table II.2.3-6 continued on following page.

Table II.2.3-6 (cont.)

2 Calculated as follows: Percent supplement to levy = O&C payment divided by levy of all taxing units within and including the county. Levy estimates are based on Oregon, State of, Telephone inquiry of Mr. Dick Yates, Dept. of Revenue, November 4, 1977 (for 77/78 levy), and the second reference in footnote 1 for the 76/77 levy.

Note: O&C payment for FY 1976 are based on receipts from 7-1-75 to 6-30-76: for FY 1977 the payments are based on receipts from 10-1-76 to 9-30-77.

II.2.4 Population

This section provides information on the current and projected demographic characteristics of the study area. Information on migration patterns and the incorporated/unincorporated composition of the study area population is also provided. In addition, three sets of population projections are presented for the years 1980, 1985 and 1990.

Table II.2.4-1 presents population data for the study area, the state and the nation for selected years between 1950-1977. As can be noted, Oregon's population growth rate has risen sharply since 1970 to 2.0 percent per annum versus the 1.5 percent rate experienced between 1950 and 1960. In contrast, the national population growth rate during the same period has trended downward from 1.5 to 0.6 percent per annum.

Within the study area, four counties (Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Lane) experienced faster growth rates between 1960-1970 and 1970-1977 than the state on the average. Clackamas County experienced the highest population growth of the counties in the study area nearly doubling its population since 1960.

Table II.2.4-2 presents population net migration figures for the counties in the study area and for the state. This table highlights the magnitude of the population growth due to net migration. Population net migration figures are affected both by the movement of residents from outside the state into Oregon and the movement of local residents between counties. As is apparent from the Table II.2.4-2 both in Oregon and in the study area counties, population increases have been due largely to a net migration of residents. Clackamas and Marion Counties experienced the largest population growth due to net migration, 78.6 and 73.6 percent respectively. Only Multnomah County showed a net out-migration of residents. All of the other counties except Coos County, which had a slightly below average population change due to net migration, reflect the population growth pattern occurring statewide in Oregon.

Table II.2.4-3 presents the composition of incorporated and unincorporated area populations for the counties and BLM Districts in the study area and for the state and nation. As is apparent from this table, a much larger proportion of

Table II.2.4-1

Population of the County, District, State and Nation
Selected Years 1950 - 1977
(thousands)

District Counties	1950	1960	1970	1975	1976	1977	Annual Rate of Change 1950-1960	 1960-1970	 1970-1977
Salem									
Multnomah	471.5	522.8	556.7	547.9	553.0	556.4	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%
Clackamas	86.7	113.0	166.1	202.9	205.8	211.0	2.7	3.9	3.5
Marion	101.4	120.9	151.3	166.9	173.3	177.7	1.8	2.3	2.3
Linn	54.3	58.9	71.9	81.0	83.4	85.0	0.8	2.0	2.4
District Total	713.9	815.6	946.0	998.7	1,015.5	1,030.1	1.3	1.5	1.4
Eugene									
Linn	54.3	58.9	71.9	81.0	83.4	85.0	0.8	2.0	2.4
Lane	125.8	162.9	213.4	241.8	246.0	252.5	2.6	2.7	2.4
District Total	180.1	221.8	285.3	322.8	329.4	337.5	2.1	2.6	2.4
Roseburg									
Douglas	54.5	68.5	71.7	80.4	81.6	83.7	2.3	0.5	2.2
Coos Bay									
Coos	42.3	54.9	56.5	59.7	60.2	61.1	2.7	0.3	1.1
Curry	6.0	14.0	13.0	14.1	14.3	14.5	5.8	0.7	1.6
District Total	48.3	68.9	69.5	73.8	74.5	75.6	3.6	0.1	1.2
Oregon	1,521.3	1,768.7	2,091.5	2,288.0	2,341.7	2,396.1	1.5	1.5	2.0
Nation	155,237.6	179,311.0	203,794.8	213,051.0	215,869.0	216,332.0	1.5	1.3	0.6

Sources:
1. Portland State University, Population Estimates: Oregon Counties and Incorporated Cities, July, 1975---1978. Center for Population Research and Census, Portland, Oregon, January, 1976---1978.
2. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Populations, 1950, 1960 and 1970, Vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
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Table II.2.4-2

Population Net Migration
County and State
1970 - 1977

	Components of Change				Total Population Change	
	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Net Migration	1970 - 1977	Percent Population Growth Due to Net Migration
Clackamas	20,004	10,386	9,618	35,294	44,912	78.6
Coos	6,781	3,798	2,983	1,602	4,585	34.9
Curry	1,437	978	459	1,035	1,494	69.3
Douglas	9,639	4,830	4,809	7,148	11,957	59.8
Lane	24,807	11,742	13,065	26,077	39,142	66.6
Linn	9,113	4,617	4,496	8,590	13,086	65.6
Marion	17,987	11,008	6,979	19,412	26,391	73.6
Multnomah	56,688	44,047	12,641	-12,908	- 267	NA
Oregon	240,930	146,281	94,649	210,066	304,715	68.9

NA Not applicable.

Source: The University of Oregon, Oregon Population Shifts in the 1970's, Bureau of Governmental Research and Services. Eugene, Oregon, June, 1978.

Table II.2.4-3
Population of
Incorporated and Unicorporated Areas by
County, County Groups, State and Nation

1971 and 1977

District Counties	1971				1977			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Salem								
Multnomah	400,308	72	159,392	28	418,550	75	137,850	25
Clackamas	68,641	39	106,259	61	90,135	43	120,259	57
Marion	91,533	59	64,367	41	115,790	65	61,910	35
Linn	36,426	49	37,534	51	48,115	57	36,885	43
Total	596,908	62	367,552	38	672,590	65	356,904	35
Eugene								
Linn	36,426	49	37,534	51	48,115	57	36,885	43
Lane	129,125	58	93,725	42	161,815	64	90,685	36
Total	165,551	56	131,259	44	209,930	62	127,570	38
Roseburg								
Douglas	33,147	46	38,853	54	39,940	48	43,760	52
Coos Bay								
Coos	32,908	58	23,812	42	37,940	62	23,160	38
Curry	5,245	41	7,525	59	6,185	43	8,315	57
Total	38,153	55	31,337	45	44,125	58	31,475	42
Oregon	1,214,287	57	928,723	43	1,415,243	59	980,857	41
Nation		73		27	NA		NA	

Source: Portland State University, Population Estimates: Oregon Counties and Incorporated Cities, Center for Population Research and Census, Portland Oregon. July 1975 and 1977.

Oregon residents live in unincorporated areas than occurs nationwide. Multnomah County, which encompasses the city of Portland, has the largest proportion incorporated area population. Between 1971 and 1977, the breakdown of incorporated and unincorporated areas in the state changed slightly with incorporated areas accounting for 59 percent of the state population in 1977 versus 57 percent in 1971. Lane County registered the largest absolute change in incorporated area population during this period.

Population projections for the counties and BLM Districts in the study area and for the state for the years 1980, 1985, and 1990 are presented in Table II.2.4-4. Both the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the Center for Population Research and Census (CPRC) expect relatively slower population growth rates for the years 1980-1990 than occurred between 1970 and 1977. Of the counties presented in Table II.2.4-4, the sharpest decline in growth rates are projected to occur in Linn and Lane counties. Although the CPRC projections are slightly higher than the BPA projections for these counties and the state overall, the difference is not large.

Table II.2.4-5 presents projections of the U.S. Water Resource Council (commonly known as OBERS) for 1980-1995. The OBERS projections were available by SMSA, water resource sub-area (a multi-county area) state and nation. The OBERS projections overall are lower than the BPA and CPRC projections. The disparity in the two projections is particularly wide for Lane County which coincides with the Eugene-Springfield SMSA. Also, the projected OBERS annual population growth rate for the state is an estimated 0.7 percent, notably less than the BPA (1.0 percent) and CPRC (1.1 percent) projections for the same period. The OBERS projections were performed at a relatively earlier date (1972) compared to the BPA (1976) and CPRC (1975) projections and probably did not fully anticipate or account for the recent population growth rate trends partially explaining the lower annual growth rates shown by OBERS.

Table II.2.4-4

Current and Projected Population
County, District and State
1977, 1980, 1985, 1990 and 2000
(thousands)

District Counties	1977[1]	1980 BPA[2]	1980 CPRC[3]	1985 BPA	1985 CPRC	1990 BPA	1990 CPRC	2000* CPRC	1977 - 1990 Compounded Annual Rate of Change BPA	1977 - 1990 Compounded Annual Rate of Change CPRC	1977 - 2000 Compounded Annual Rate of Change CPRC
Salem											
Multnomah	556.4	568.3	548.1	580.2	567.8	592.4	584.1	613.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Clackamas	211.0	230.7	233.0	260.7	256.3	291.0	300.8	323.0	2.5	2.8	1.9
Marion	177.7	181.3	182.7	197.0	196.5	212.3	206.0	219.6	1.4	1.1	0.9
Linn	85.0	86.1	89.9	91.6	97.3	96.6	102.3	109.2	1.0	1.4	1.1
District Total	1,040.1	1,066.4	1,053.7	1,129.5	1,117.9	1,192.3	1,193.2	1,265.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Eugene											
Linn	85.0	86.1	89.9	91.6	97.3	96.6	102.3	109.2	1.0	1.4	1.1
Lane	252.5	259.5	264.7	277.0	285.4	294.3	299.7	319.7	1.2	1.3	1.0
District Total	337.5	345.6	354.6	368.6	382.7	390.9	402.0	428.9	1.1	1.4	1.1
Roseburg											
Douglas	83.7	83.7	87.2	88.4	93.9	92.5	98.5	105.1	0.8	1.3	1.0
Coos Bay											
Coos	61.1	60.1	63.0	60.7	66.9	61.2	69.6	73.8	0	1.0	0.8
Curry	14.5	13.9	14.6	13.8	15.5	13.5	16.2	17.1	-0.6	0.9	0.7
District Total	75.6	74.0	77.6	74.5	82.4	74.7	85.8	90.9	-0.1	1.0	0.8
Oregon	2,396.1	2,469.5	2,496.7	2,636.7	2,679.4	2,797.8	2,835.8	3,019.9	1.2	1.3	1.0

* Population estimates for the year 2000 are not yet available from the Bonneville Power Administration.

Sources:
1. Portland State University, Population Estimates: Oregon Counties and Incorporated Cities, July, 1976, Center for Population Research and Census, Portland, Oregon, January, 1978.
2. U.S. Department of Interior, Bonneville Power Administration, Population, Employment, and Housing Units: Projections to 1990 for Oregon and Washington, Portland, Oregon, December, 1976.
3. Portland State University, State of Oregon - Population Projections for Oregon and its Counties: 1975-2000, Population Bulletin CPRC Series P-2, No. 2, Center for Population and Census, Portland, Oregon, February, 1976.

TABLE II.2.4-5

Current and Projected Population
SMSA Resource Subareas, State and Nation
1975, 1980, 1985 and 1990
(thousands)

	1975	1980	1985	1990	Compounded Annual Rate of Change 1975 - 1990
Portland SMSA	1,081.8	1,146.6	1,215.0	1,287.5	1.2
Eugene-Springfield SMSA	241.2	247.2	255.0	263.1	0.6
Salem SMSA	207.1	215.8	227.1	239.0	1.0
Willamette Water Resource Subarea	637.9	648.1	675.7	704.4	0.6
Lower Columbia Water Resource Subarea	1,239.0	1,314.7	1,389.3	1,468.2	1.2
Oregon coastal Water Resource Subarea	310.5	368.6	372.5	376.4	1.3
Oregon	2,299.0	2,334.0	2,433.0	2,537.0	0.7
Nation	213,051.0	223,532.0	234,517.3	246,039.0	1.0

Sources: 1. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Report: Estimates of the Population of Counties and Metropolitan Areas, Series P-25, No. 709, September 1977.

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